CO PEDERALE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

The Legisla ure.

are among those citizens who hold such views. The gift of the people, and, should it be the will of Provienstaining of the country in its struggle, not simply dence to spare Colonel BARRY, it will be a matter of for independence, but for life itself, the strengthen- prouder retrospection to himself, and in due time to ing, sapplying and comforting our armies and our his descendants, or should be fall, it will be an equally soldiers, and providing for their families are now the proud source of consolation to his surviving friends and great objects, and to accomplish these things we need relatives :union and harmony, we need the conservation and development of all our resources, we want wisdom and experience in our councils, we want honesty and ability in our couniellors.

There is a place for everything, and for every man in which he does and can do better service than in any other place; and so, in looking around for persons to represent us of this or any other county, we must have regard to the fitness of persons to be selected to fill the places for which they are to be selected. At this time it is our duty to seek for and avail ourselves of the best and most tried legislative ability that we can command or secure. It will all be required. It is our duty to find the men who will best represent our views and prinsecondary character. It is no sinecure. It is no mere compliment. It is not to do honor simply to the persing that servant the primary consideration is-Who can and will best perform the services required? Who will best and nost ably reflect the feelings and wishes of duties of a legislator with most advantage to the State at large, to the Confederacy, and to his constituents in particular?

"Conservative" party, otherwise than as o' jec ing to its proscriptive party character, so much out of place at the present time, and with all due respect to the members of that party individually, we cannot but think that the spirit display d by the majority in the last Le gislature was in too many cases factious and intolerant and we must also think that it is the duty of all who do not approve of such spirit, to support, and, if possible Confederate Administration, have given evidence of a wound inflicted by a shell. their forbearance and patriotism, by d clising to run a | Captain Mitchell, a son of John Mitchell, the candidate for Governor. Let them follow up by seeing | Irish patriot, was quite a young man, and was one of that the right men are sent from every county, so that | the most modest, unpresuming men we have ever seen. the friends of the Confedera'e government in the As the Courier says, his heart retained the dew of Senate. Legislature shall be no longer butts for the you'h and the freshness of early feeling, and of the oblegay and oppression of a domineering and training enjoyed under the tuition and example of a arrogant party majority, calling themselves Con- family that recognized honor and duty as paramount servatives or by any other name under which faction | considerations and motives. or follow the dictates of personal opposition.

Then and Now.

PERHAPS the richest development of the present canwass for G wirner of North Carolina, is the apparent, and perhaps real case with which certain parties turn been "stung by a bung." around and abuse what they once praised, acting in both cases, no doubt, for "political purposes."

We will take one instance—that of Governor and by what we hear from others. We confess that we of his army who had gone before .- Where? wish this trait were less prominent or less pro minently displayed by one holding the high, dignifi d and responsible office of Governor, in times of such gravity as these. But we suppose it is Governor VANCE's way, and we must tak men as we find them. Gov. VANCE. upon the whole, has made a good and efficient and loyal Governor, and in consideration of that really important and vital fac , we are perfectly willing to overlook this minor and comparatively unimportant drawback, as well as the more serious objection founded upon the unnecessary and uncalled for reflections indulged in by the Merses. Fulton & PRICE, Wilmington, N. C. Governor against the Secessionists or "D. structives," or in fact against any and all who have not chosen to and the numerous readers of the Journal. "C pservatism."

opponents, and especially his present competitor. Two else, ventured to hist that the times demanded the ser- City Hotel at your town is a p ince of a place to it. vices of a practical and able business man and financier, pendence enough to think for himself, attach to the its editor and Governor VANCE's competitor, especially where "political purposes" are to be subserved?

It is a great thing this matter of the difference between your bull and my ox, as the Raleigh Progress will bear witness. Formerly that paper did greatly relish Governor Vance's anecdates and witticisms at the expense of others. We need not ask its opinion of them now, when itself is made the object or the subject of them. Yet we repeat once more, Governor VANCE is the very same man that he was when the Progress called him " our very clever Governor," and affected to be puzz'ed to decide between him and Mr. HOLDEN, and to be pained at the idea of being forced to take part in opposition to one or the other. When in fac' the editor seemed to say,

How happy I could be will either. Were 'tother dear charmer away.

We really believe that Gov. VANCE can no more keep from making jokes and telling anecdor es t'nan the Legislature, and not the Governor, is to blame about Standard can keep from abusing sor ebody or other that. The Legislature, or at least the dominant ma-"for political purposes;" or the Progress can keep from jority in that body, is the responsible party. We trust same purpose. "Let them rip," we can't help it.

WE publish to-day an edit orial from the Aug usta Constitutionalist beaded " Cr mercial Restrictions. -The Governors and the President," as also the President's veto message of an act amending the act of February last imposing restrictions upon foreign commerce.

These articles will throw light upon a subject of considerable interes's here, and one to which reference was made in the message of Governor Vance to the Legislature at its last extra session. As usual the President's position appears to be incontrovertible.

A CRYING EVIL. - Sundry cross babies in, a railroad

WE publish below a letter from Col. JOHN D. BAR-RY, of the Eighteenth Regiment, received by us vesterday. We have no doubt but that the Colonel would i make a good representative, nor can any one doubt that he well deserves the compliment paid to him by the friends who have brought his name forward as a candi-We occupy no merely party position. Our position date for a seat in the House of Commons of North in that respect is purely a negative one. Were Carolina, but at the same time we feel constrained to the expression allowable, we would say that we are of say that the course he has adopted reflects more honor the party that would put down party-at any rate we upon him than could the obtainment of any office in the

> HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADS, NEAR DEEP BOTTOM, VA., 16th July, 1864.

Messrs. Fulton & PRICE,

Gentlemen :- A friend at present in Duplin county, has just written me that a card has appeared in your paper, suggesting my name as a candidate for a scat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of our State. From the fact that no mails have been received before to day since the 18th June, neither letters nor papers from North Carolina have reached us, and I am therefore ignorant as to the date at which the announcement was made. I write to ask that my name be withdrawn from further publication in this connection.

While under ordinary circumstances it would afford come, but it was soon discovered that the enemy were ciples, and support such men regardless of outside con- me pleasure to serve the good people of my native chasing the steamer Mary Celestia, pursuing her closely, siderations. The position of a legislator is one of no county, in any capacity which they might deem me worthy of, and competent to fill, I cannot at present so far forget my duty to them, as to relinquish a position in the field for one in the legislative councils, when ed by Serg't Blackmon, of Co. C, 1st Battalion. Being son called to it. It is made for the people, for public I am so tally convinced that the one I now hold is a nearly opposite the Signal Station, she fired at the opuse. The legislator is the public servant, and in choose more appropriate sphere for the exercise of what little erators' lights, throwing fragments of shell all around ability I may possess, as well as a more suitable place | them. The gun then being in position, Serg't B. gave for the practical display of a proper spirit of patriotism | the boys orders to fire, which they did, throwing misby young men of my age.

It older, and wiser, and more capable men are called his constituents? Who can practically discharge the to discharge the duties which devoive upon the legislator, and young men made to serve the State by facing and fighting the common enemy, the people will feel octter satisfied with the manner in which their suffra-Without making sweeping assertions against the strength to those who are battling for the establishment to get off next time, as they have all confidence in

nothing, -and the country will gain much. complimented me by suggesting my name, and assuring a blow for their country; and I think they are entitled them of my grateful appreciation of their partiality to the bonor they have merrited with the old and highly esteemed friendship, I have the honor to be, pounder, and should have credit for the same. Most respectfully, your ob't serv't, JNO. D. BARRY.

DEATH OF THE C. MMANDER OF FORT SUMTER .- THE In section of Cummings' Battery in the treaches bround elect to the coming Legislature, persons opposed to this | Charleston papers of Thursday bring accounts of the factious and intolerant spirit of partyism so strikingly | death of Captain John C. MITCHELL, 1st S. C. Artilcharacteristic of the majority in the last Legislature .- | lery, commanding in Fort Sumter. He died on Wed-The independent voters of the State, the friends of the nesday about 5, P. M., after lingering a few hours, from

disguises itself to execute the beliests of party projudice. He was a gifted, generous, and heroic young man, and set a shining example to the men under his command. His name will go cown associated with the glorious defence of Sumter.

Grant is somewhat demoralized, but not in that of chief of squadron. From 1832 to 1839, he was on but returned by the President, with his objections, at deprived of this indispensable means of carrying on the

VANCE'S proclivity for indulging in jakes and anec- report of GRANT's death coolly remarked that ULYSSES battle of Isly, where he had the grade of Colonel, he the bill shall be passed, the veto of the President to the dotes, of which we only judge by reading his speeches, had gone to assume the command of the larger portion commanded the left was of the army. In 1845 he contrary not withstanding, received only twenty six years

> The Usors .- We are happy to hear from all quarters that the small grain crops, already saved, are very the cave, and the five or six hundred unfortunate wie cho are the mouth pieces of the opposition to the present State." fair in quantity, and most excellent in quality. They es were sufficient to death. This monstrous and un- e dmidistration, unfairly and unjustly assail the Presi could not be better. The prospect for corn is remark- paralleled proceeding created a great sensation through- dent on the subject of this law, as the author of all their uble-never was better anywhere. From the seaboard out the civil zed world. Even in France it was con- wors, forgetting that Congress is really the responsible to the mountains, the promise is immense. Even the War Minister. But Marsoul Bugeaud, under whom amendment over the vero of the President; but seeing boldest sandridge seems to laugh with plenty.

WILSON'S SPRINGS, NEAR SHELBY C. H., N. C. July 18th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: - Having a few lessure moments to drop you a few lines, I presume they will be of interest to you array themselves under the party banner of self-named Since I left Wilmington, I proceeded up to Columbia, S. C., where I arrived and took up quarters at Nickerson's Hot-1, in hopes to find something beneficial to the inner men. Sorry am I to say I was much disappointed, as I But mark the course of Governor Vance's present never sat down to so poor a fare in my life, dinner consisting of a piece of sait beef soaked and baked for roast years ago they supported Governor Vance. Then he bread; nothing else, and no dessert. For support the same dered to the Crimes, as accord in command to Canrobeet, boiled white peas, c llard leaves and black, coarse was a " marvellous proper man," and if we, or anybody cold meat and chicora coffee, Hard beds, which appeared o be stuffed with pin- kno's, and only \$40 per diem. The

made short metre of that city, and left, finding such a place, which has never been disturbed by this cruel war. rather than of an accomplished joker, a good stump to be an abs mination to mankind. Goods of all descripspeaker, or an adroit politician, we were denounced as tions. fifty per cent. dearer than in Wilmington. My journey was more pleasant to Charlotte, N. C., where I found "destructives," and accused of slandering Col. VANCE. a host of friends and plenty of good cheer, and particu-Was this not so? Goy. VANCE was the same man then that he is now. He was just an investment and then the bonse of our old friend K., and his amiable lady, who could not do enough for me. Their hospitality can that he is now. He was just as inveterate a joker not be easily forgotten. From thence I left for this place. then as now, only, perhaps a little more so. The editor am sorry to ear, it is so badly attended to. The water is of the Standard, his present competitor, knew that as of the finest kind, and particularly for all diseases connecwell then as now, but he had no word of reproach then; with a small quantity of Magnesia. It runs cut of a small ted with the kidneys. It is a pure white sulphur spring. but now he is horrified. The able, elequent and patri. natural crevice is the rock at the side of a small bill, it is otic Vance of two years since has suddenly been transformed into the pitiful joker, the irreverent blasphemer, and feel no inconvenience from it. The moment almost he the everyway improper and hardly reputable person.— commences to use it, he wants no other drink. Spirits and wises vanish from his mind. He can drink it as he could Can anybody be at a loss to understand all this? Does his own mother's milk. There is another spring close by not everybody see that it is done "for political purposee," just as Mr. Graham was denounced and praised,
and as almost every other prominent man in the State
has, by turns, been denounced and praised.
What
weight can any sensible man sensible and sensition in the State to measure the subject to the data and sensition in heads and sensition in the state of the Contact of the count and sensition in the state o it, say firly yard a, much stronger of the Salphur; there are of the Duke of Malakoff was almost exclusively min- tied, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to in- the house. He took the room, supped and breakfasted, weight can any sensible man, any man who has inde- tion, but since our arrival here, and a fair word of advice to him, we are making some improvements, and particupraise or blame of the Standard, or of Mr. Holden, sare in the way or our tades. I am much a many in the way or our tades. I am much a many in the way or our tades. I am much a much a many in the way or our tades. I am much a much a many in the way or our tades. I am much a much a much a many in the way or our tades. I am much a on to this place, the corn never looked better, nor more p et mint. On a and wheat are all well saved, and the farm-

> Fance my arrival here I have heard much complaint ab in the State Government. It appears that none of the militia efficers are called out to do duty, and are shown is-Vors by the Governor. This will cause him the loss of any votes, and aid the tories. It is also stated here that shot (slugs) from the gness to the breast, and his neck unp Vance was efficiency by tories, and when the raid made on them their arms and ammunition were all ed up in boxes. All hands was as eep. It is also reted that a large part o the Camp joined the raiders .ere and at tharlote. I thunk there must be a screw loose t Hale gh or some steps would be taken to clear these ories out of the mountains and the sucrounding towns .-Several of these man have been taken up who call themse ves Mo. gan's men, but they are only horse thieves and

Is temp a rich parvest.

Yours truly,

TAR BUCKET. Our correspondent, or those whom he has heard talk, are in error in attributing the blame of not putting the militia officers into service to the Governor. The telling whoppers, and slang-whang; and slang-whang; and generally for the slane purpose. "Let them riv." and generally for the slane burnose. "Let them riv." course he simply gives things as he hears them. We can thus see the miscoaceptions, if not misrepresentations that are put forth to indaence the approaching elections. We do trust that some efficient measures will be adopted to guard the people of the Western pourt of the State against the recurrence of these de-

sir uctive and humilfating raids. H E DID IT .- Some months ago while in command on Mc 'rris' Island, Gen. SEYMOUR said he would celebrate the Fourth of July in Charleston, and sure eaugh i'e did it-as a prisoner.

and Jonah was eaten and brought up !

From the New York Delly Telbane, July 13, 1964. CHARLESTON. The following are the names of the rebel officers who

were sent several days since to Gan. Foster, to be exposed

in retaliation to the enemy's fire: Major Generals E ward Johnston Frank Gardner. Brigagier Generals- | & Archer, George W Hiewart an Unionels-Wesley R Carter, M Cobb, Baril Inke, W J Ferguson, J M Hanks Richard 1 Morran, Jas Pell. W H Peebles, A H Vanderventer, W W Ward, Wm M Barber, J Brown, J & Jaques, R & Dandill and W H Forney

Jackson, M J Smith and W L Cavidson. Majors - J T Groce, it A Higley, J. A Nash, D W Anderson, J H Caldwell, J T Corson, W T Emmetr, L J Perkins, Geo n Smith, E J cau ders, T S cele, Thos B Weber, J M

Wilson, W H Mauning. I E Upson and F F Waring.

H. STEWART, of Virginia. Of the Colonels we recognize the names of WM. M BARBER, and we think. J. N. BROWN, as from N. C. Of the Lieutenant Colonels we are not certain of any but W. L. DAVIDSON, from Mecklenburg. It has been

Colonel PARSLEY, of this place, is included. Among the Majors we only recognize the name of W. T. EMMETT-it ought to be ENNETT, of Onslow

stated, and, we fear with some truth, that Lieutenant

FORT CASWELL, July 17 h, 1864

Messrs. Fulton & PRICE. SIRS :- The members of Signal Station No. 2 were aroused on the night of the 10th inst. by the firing o the enemy off at sea. The men were called out, and were soon in readiness for any emergency that might but owing to the shortness of their fuse, the shell ex-

ploded too soon to do any damage to the steamer. The enemy came in close range of the gun command. siles of death among the enemy, causing them to leave

I have learned since, through correct channels, that one shell took effect in some unknown part of the Steamer, killing three of her crew has antly. I'me boys are not a little proud to hear this, and are wishing for ges have been cast ;-young men will give additional her appearance again, and they say she will not be able of our national independence; -the State will lose their old --- pounder, and think they are the boys to manage it. They are whole-souled boys, punctual in Returning my thanks to those kind friends who have the discharge of their duty and are ever willing to strike

immediately, without waiting to return the fire.

A SOLDIER.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

Wounded-Capt J. D. Cummings, all ghily; Sergt. S. C. F llyaw, slightly; Sergt. S. Holden, slightly. Privates D. H. Boman, supposed mortally; A. L. Lormyduval, slightly;

DEATH OF MARSHAL PELISSIER. Recent foreign advices announce the death of Pelis- been enacted at the commencement of the war.

ty years. When twenty years old he was admitted to under this amendment would again have been brought to the public service would ensue. When it is remember military prytaneum of LaFleche, and two months into competition, not with the speculators, but with bered that the number of private vessels in the service later to the military school of St. Cyr. On the State officials, and not for one half only of the tonnage is limited, that the profits of exporting produce are 18th of March, 1815, two days before Napoleon's of the vessel, but for its whole carrying capacity. The very large, that the temptation to engage in the busiarrival in Faris, he became a sub-lieutenant of scope of the amendment and the construction liable to bess will be great, it is easy to perceive how grave artillery, but in the following month joined be placed upon it, would be to turn over to the individ- might become the consequences of sanctioning a system the fifty seventh regiment of the line, in the army ual States the regulation of foreign commerce, which under which the several States and the Confederate of observation of the Rhine. He served in various the Constitution of the land distinctly declares shall Government would be competitors for contracts with late. It is not so that theneral ULYSSES S. GRANT has grades and in d fferent campaigne, and for his part in be regulated only by the General Government. the conquest of Algeria, in 1830, he was given the rank This amendment was however, passed by Congress, how imminest the risk that the Confederacy would be Algeria, with the commission of Lantenant Cotenel - objection of the President was considered so valid, and By the way, on Tuesday last a citizen hearing the There he remained for sixteen years. In 1833, at the so fair, that upon the question, in the House whether vainly tried to get them to surrender. Finally he Congress. on the ground of military necessity.

The government sustained this view, and Pelissier was promoted, reaching, in 1851, the grade of general government of Algeria.

province in a state of stege, and adopted the most vigto the imperial policy.

Napoleon III, was not forgetful or ungrateful for these services, and in January, 1855, Penssier was orbert, whom he superceded in the following May, Can- to Congress upon the final action of that body in susrobert returning to the command of the first division. The French operations in the Crimea and the siege | -let the matter drop. We hear of no telegraphing by

tormidable work known as the Malakoff, finished the protracted siege, and brought the Russians to terms. For this service he was made a Marshal of France, Duke of Malakoff, and Secator, and a pension of 100,-000 francs was voted to him.

In April, 1858, soon after his marriage to a young and handsome Spanish lady, he was appointed minister Davis-it is tuil, it is emphatic, it is convincing and destroy my house when they came to Lexington; but greeted the announcement. to England, but was recalled the following year to take satisfactory. command of the observation, headquarters at Nancy. In 1861, he was appointed Governor General of Algeria, a post which he has held ever since. Pelissier was grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

Queen Victoria had also conferred on him the hono-

Atlanta Register. Homistie.

We are informed that Elias Grantham, of this Dis trict, was killed on the road above this place, between Campbell's Bridge and Buck Swapp Bridge. He was acting as deputy Sheriff, and h d in his custody a negro belonging to Mr. Hardy Gaddy, whom he was car rying to jail for default of work on the fortifications near Charleston. His body was pierced by sixty-one cut or unjunted by a knife. The inquest of the Coroner has not yet been made public, therefore we abstain fram further comment at present. The deed was is much feared that they will soon make another raid perpetrated in open day, and in the centre of the public road .- Marion, S. C. Star, 20th inst.

VINEGAR. - For convenience of readers near whom the blackberry season has not yet closed, we give again a receipe that is approved and effered after trial:

a dem j hn, and set the demijohn in the sun, uncorked berries, it is thought, will do as well.

Escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin. We regret to hear of the escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin. as his capture would have enabled our Government

to exchange him for some of our generals now in hands of the enemy. We understand he was placed in charge of a officer and two men, who laid down and slept while Franklin deliberately walked off. Too much whiskey was probably the cause of this negligence. Brigadier General Tyler and staff escaped to Baltimore.-Richmond Sentinel, 18th.

plies, including one hundred thousand bushels of corn to induce a continuance of the trade. For some weeks been consumed but for the untiring efforts of Captain and oats.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. REBEL OFFICERS PLACES UNDER FIRE OFF COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS_THE GOVERN-ORS AND THE PRESIDENT.

On the 6 h of February last, the Congress of the Confederate States, after careful deliberation and matured consideration, passed "an act to impose regulations upon the foreign commerce of the Confederate States." The necessity for such a law was sorely felt. The tobacco and cotton in the hands of the Government was almost useless property, as it could not be made available for war purposes, from the fact that the Lieutenant Colonels—Jemes F Bremer, P E Darant, J P Government, having no ships of its own, had to submit Swingley. Jos T Tuck r D A L Manuel A Dupree, T G to the nojust extortion of blockade runners, and compete for cargo with the speculator at exorbitant rates. The law regulating foreign commerce grew out of this. It is a good law-a just law, under the circumstarces. It is a law based upon the principles at the very four-"General George W. Stewart" is General Geo. dation of all good communities and governments. In a time of peace, all citizens for the advantages derived from the community are called upon to yield to the general good certain rights which are theirs, but only enjoyed by them to their full extent without society, without government, and in a state of disorganization. when only might makes right, and when none are se- of the several States, and thus withdraw them from the cure in their persons or their property. To make a operation of the regulations. Government or a society, each individual composing it must pecessarily yield somewhat for the good of the 1864, it is to be observed that by the 5th section it was whole. In a state of war these exactions for the common good grow heavier, and fall especially severe upon the capitalist, the traders and property holders. Few men, Lowever trite these words may be, ever take time to consider them; and only become enraged, and call that Government bad and unjust, and attempt to write it down as infringing the reserved rights of the citizen. on the following policy: and as acting the tyrant, when it was only set up as general administrator and executor, when it calls upon them to yield and give way before a law or laws, which encroaches upon their capital or reduces their means of werds and inwards.

> The law and regulations under consideration can be simply stated as follows: Every vessel owned by private persons is considered

chartened by the Government for one-half of her carying capacity outwards and inwards. All private owners of cargo shipped from the Confederacy, shall for the privilege of exportation, bring in It will be perceived that the policy of these regula-

ment supplying the freight at foreign ports. Every State shall remain at liberty to charter the poses a forced charter for one half of the tonnage in its other one-half of such private vessels, and can carry out or bring in cargo on that half, without being subject to these regulations.

All vessels owned by the individual States, as State property, and used exclusively for the use of the State, are in nowise under this law or subject to its regula-

This law, as all laws, which calls upon the money makers to yield, met their almost unanimous and carne-t opposition. And for a time the timid anticipated that the blockade rupping had met a more serious obstacle than Federal iron-clads, and that it lai ceased. The Government was firm in its position, held them no objection. It merely re-affirms the law as it stands. strictly to the regulations, which had been deduced from the law, and blockaders gradually yielded; and the result has been an increase of vessels, the ability to sup- subject to the regulations; and to this no objection is ply the Government has been most satisfacterily devel- made, as it places vessels owned by any State on the pid nusketry firing, but this morning it slackened. At norn oped, and the credit of the Confederacy abroad much same same footing as vessels owned by the Confederac there is almost perfect quiet along the lines.

This is as fair a statement of this law as can be made.

sier. Duke of Malakoff, Marshall of France, Comman- At the last session of Congress, however, a memorial thorize the States, instead of chartering from the ownder of Seventh Corps d'Armee, Governor General of west up to Richmond, respired by the Governor of this els of vissels in the trade only that half which remains Algeria, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Fre ch State, making serious objection to the law, and asking at their disposal under the regulations and thus preser. Another boat is expected at Various next week. a sweeping amendment which was tantamount to its ving equality with the Confederate Government in this His origin was humble, his parents being farmers re- repeal. It would have become a dead letter upon the matter, to charter the entire tonnage of the vessels, thus night. Gold closed on the 18 h at 2824. siding at Maromme, near Rough, where he was born .- starute books, with the amendments proposed by Gov- depriving the Confederacy of a resource now at its dis-November, 6th, 1794, so that his age was nearly seven. einors Brown, Varce and others. The Government | posil, and without which very serious embarrassment

the special duty at Paris, but in 1839 he was sent to length. We publish to day this veto message. The war. headed an expedition against the Arab tribe of Ouled against forty three nays. This vote sustained the veto law shall be so construed as to affect the right of the Piaha, who took refuge in a great cave. Pensser of the President as successfully as any ever taken in | Confederate States, under existing regulations, to the

made a great fire of faggots at the mouth of The papers of this State, and of other States, who the trade except such as are owned exclusively by a demn-d by many, and especially Marshal Sourt, then party, and that it could, had it seen proper, passed the Pelissier was serving, declared that he acted under or and appreciating the justness of the views presented by ders, bimself assumed the responsibility, and justified it the President, a majority of nearly two to one, the most of whom had originally voted for the amendment, sustained the veto, and refused to pass the act.

If the States wish the privilege of unrestricted and of division, when he succeeded M. d'Hampoul, in the unlimited foreign commerce, at this time, let them purchase and own vessels, and trouble is at an end; but, On receiving news of the coup d'etat, he declared the noder the law, as it stands, the persistent importunities of Gov. Brown, to the Secretary of Treasury, to orous measures to preserve order and secure adhesions impair the regulation in his case, of a chartered vessel, is, to say the least of it, ridiculous; and represents more the sally talk of an old woman, who wants a thing because she wants it, than anything else.

Gov. Vance and the others who signed the memorial taining, with so handsome a majority, the veto Message of Sebastopol were thenceforth under the command of Govs. Vance, or Watts or Clark to the Secretary on races on the next county election.

The Pretident's Veto Message.

To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America : I herewith return to your honorable body, with my rary grand cross of the Order of the Bath. The genius objections, a bill which originated in the House, enti-

some restriction or indoification in order to prevent serious injury to the public service. For a proper un— induced my wife to fear the house would be burned, and Government.

1864, the Government was without any means of mak- Hunter's headquarters and ascertain. He went, and ing available the cotton and tobacco in its possession, was directed by Hunter to assure my wife that the for the purchase abroad and importation of supplies es | house would not be disturbed. The sequel shows that sential to the conduct of the war, and the efficiency of the sole object of this assurance was to quiet her apthe army, other than two or three steamers belonging | prehensions, and thus prevent anything from being reto the Departments, and such steamers belonging to moved. About half-past 8 o'clock, a. m. (Sunday,) private owners as could be obtained by contract. The | Capt. Berry and his Provost Guard rode up, and the prices charged to the Government were too excessive to officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when be borne, while the profits of the private owners were Berry informed her that he was ordered by Hunter to so great as to enable them, by the payment of extrava. | fire the house. She replied there must be some mistake, gant wages and rewards, to secure (against the possi- and asked for the order. He said it was a verbal order. bility of competition on the part of the Government.) She then said to him, " Can it not be delayed until ! Take one quart of blackberries, add three quarts of the choice of the pilots, engineers, and other officers can see Gen. Hunter?" The order is peremptory, he water and two spoonsful of molasses or sugar, but it in available for the service. The large majority of those replied, and you have five minutes in which to leave the engaged in the trade were foreigners, who, by the aid house. She then asked leave to remove her mother's At night and in cloudy days, take it in the house. In of the fortifications and defences established and main- sister's, her own and her children's clothing, which was about two weeks it will be excellent vinegar. June- tained in our harbors, at the Confederate expense, were insolently refused. Immediately thereafter campbene thus enabled to accumulate rapid fortunes, while de- | was poured on the parlor floor and ignited it with a preciating our currency and exhausting our country of match. In the meantime, my daughter had gathered up departure adds another to the lengthened catalogue the productions which form its most valuable resources an armful of clothing, and was going out when he disfor needful supplies during the war. In the beginning covered her, ran forward and fired the clothing in her these vessels were, by consent of the owners, made par- arms. He then poured camphine in the wardrobes, tially available for public purposes, and a portion of bureau drawers, and ignited the clothing-taking out their tonnage was reserved for public use, but always my clothing, which he said he intended to take North. at very extravagant rates. Subsequently, however, Every house on my lot was burned save a small even these profits were insufficient to satisfy the de- granary over my ice house. Not a particle of flourf mands of some of the traders, and attempts were made to enhance gains by bringing State and Confederate ried off on Saturday.

after the adoption of these regulations, strenous efforts

The merchandize was unparalleled; merchants and bere made by parties interested in the business to in
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This Captain behaved like a gentleman peace. The differ nees between Lord Russell and Jon ah is sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory duce a relaxation of the regulations. Many of the ves- towards my own and my mother's family. said to be, the at Lord Russell was brought up at L'ton, and Jonah was seaten and brought up!

Let those who mourn their own temporary loss, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they sels remained unemployed on the allegation of the owners that the terms imposed by the regulations were so ced the whole proceeding as an outrage, in violation of union with him in "the beautiful world."

the business. The regulation remained unchanged, for Hunter alone was responsible for these atrocities. I was satisfied from an examination of the subject that this complaint was unlounded, and that the withdrawal of the vessels was an experiment, by a combination among their owners, on the firmness of the Govern-

tages, the versels resumed their voyages, their numbers does also my family. Accept our thanks. * * and import suppplies on Government account has been this month. developed a to greater ext nt than had been anticipated, and the credit of the Government has been so improved in foreign markets that the quotations for its loan have rapidly advanced.

It is proper here to observe that among the efforts made to induce a change of the regulations was a warning given to office s of the Government, that the owners of vessels could make better bargains with Governors of States than with the Confederate Government, and that if the regulations were not relaxed in their favor, they would transfer their vessels to the Executives

Reverting to the terms of the act of 6th February, provided that nothing in the act "shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." Holding in view this expression of the legislative will, the regulations authorized by the law were framed, and are now in force, based substantially

1st. That every vessel owned by private persons shall be considered, on every voyage, as chartered to the Confederate Government for one-half of her tonnage, out-

2d That all private owners of cargo exported from the Confederacy shall bring, in return, supplies equal to one-half of the proceeds of their exported cargo. 3d. That the several States shall remain at liberty to charter the other half of each vessel, and shall be free

to carry out or bring back cargo on that half, without being subject to the regulations return, supplies for the Government, equal to one-half | tions placed the several States on an equal footing with the nett value of their exported cargo. The Govern- the Confederate Government so far as is possible, the only difference being that while the Confederacy im-

own favor, it has no authority to do more for the States

than to leave the other half subject to their use by charter obtained by consent of the owners. When these regulations were accepted by the owners of vessels, they amounted in substance to an agreement on their part to charter half of their tonnage to the

Confederacy on every voyage at the rate stipulated in the regulations.

Now the bill which I return to the House makes

First-That cargo shipped by the States shall not be subject to the regulations, and to this there can be Second-That vessels owned by any State, and employed for the exclusive use of the State, shall not be

Third- That vessels chartered by any State for i's into action last night, We think all our citizens will at once see the pressing exclusive use shall not be sulject to the regulations; necessity for the act, and only regret that it had not and this is the provision to which objection is made, because it is liable to a construction which would authe owners of vessels engaged in this commerce, and

I trust, therefore, that the House will concur in the opinion that the words "or chartered" should be proting a general attack, and preparations have been made s ricken out of the closing sentence of the bill, or that a to meet it. clause should be added providing that " nothing in this use of one-half of the tonnage of each ve-sel engaged in firmation of this story from Washington.

(Signed.) JEFFERSON DAVIS. Richmond, Va., Jane 10 1864

From the Richmond Whig. THE BURNING OF GOVERNOR LETCHER'S RESIDEACE.

We print below a document destined to become his- run. toric. The calm, dispassionate and truthful recithl it gives of one of the most wanton and barbaric acts of the wer needs no comment to awaken the indignation of every manly bosom. Our soldiers in Maryland, who are reported to have laid in ashes the residence of the Yankee Governor of that State, by way of retaliation, have given practical expression to the feeling of our people, and anticipated the judgment of mankind and the verdict of history. It is due to Gov. Letcher to say that this letter was written with no view to publication, and in response to a private communication | tary papers. addressed him by the Mayor of this city. The passages omitted relates to personal matters.

LEXINGTON, VA., July 5th, 1864. * * * Finding the Yankers would take the Pelissier, and the final and successful assault on the this subject -only Gov. Brown, with the tenacity and town on Saturday (11th.) I left home near midnight earn-stness of Ramsey Sniffles in his imaginary fight, Friday night, and went to Big Island, in Bedford, where our Governor keeps up the discussion to keep his hand I remained until Wednesday morning following, when, in, as he expects, like Ramsey, to go to the quarter hearing the vandals had left, I returned. I had previ- the expression in order. ously heard that my house had been burned, with all its | The cebate was renewed on the 8th amidit great a We ask of the readers of the Constitutionalist an at- contents. The threats made by the Yankees against D'Israel. A division resulted in 18 maj rity against tentive reading of the veto Message of President | me. for the past two years, satisfied me that they would I always supposed they would allow the furniture and my family's clothing to be removed. In this, however, I was disappointed.

When the Yankses took possession of the town, Dr. Patton, medical director for Hunter's army, and who hails from Marion county, Va., went to my house, told my wife he was unwell, and said he must have a room in at 70. the last meal she would take in the house. Shortly very successful in making Blackberry Wine, lura se

derstanding of the subject it is necessary to state cer- she expressed her fears in the hearing of Dr. Patton tain facts, probally unknown to many members, and and Capt. Towns of New York. Capt. Towns very which have an important bearing on the policy of the promptly said, that I, being a private citizen, and the house being private property, burning it would be an Prior to the passage of the act of 6th February, inexcusable cutrage, and proposed at once to go to

more.—Ruchmond Sentinel, 18th.

What We got at Martinsburg.—A correspondent of the Charlottesville Chronicie, says that immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands at Martinsburg, with one million dollars worth of medical stores, and an unbounded quantity of quartermaster's supplies including one hundred thouse of the state and Confederate officials into competition for the use of the vessels.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot officials into competition for the use of the vessels.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot officials into competition for the use of the vessels.

The evit effects of the system were so apparent that the act of 6th of February last, was passed by your predecessors, and under its provisions regulations were adopted which were intended to gnard the public intersection for the use of the vessels.

The evit effects of the system were so apparent that the act of 6th of February last, was passed by your predecessors, and under its provisions regulations were fired off on Saturday.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot officials into competition for the use of the vessels.

The evit effects of the system were so apparent that adjoining my own, having with her one of her grand-children and a servant. After my property had been fired the stable, located about forty feet from her house, with no other view than to burn her out also. The house caught twice, and would have spain to dust; and indeed it is more grateful, as well and continuous and the content of the content of the content of the officials into competition of the use of the vessels.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot officials into competition of the intention of the int

onerous as to render it impossible the continuance of all the principles of civil zed warfare, and stated that

I feel grateful to you and other kind friends in Rich. mond for their generous sympathy and kind tender of a home. There are no people on the earth who have ment. The result proved the correctness of this view, been more uniformly kind than the good people of your lor after various attempts to obtain increased advan- city, and I assure you I appreciate their kindness, as has been largely increased, the ability to export produce | So soon as I can visit Richmond I will do so-perhans

I am truly and in haste, your friend, JOHN LETCHER JOSEPH MAYO, Esq., of Richmond.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

etered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1868 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Distric

FROM THE CHATTAHOOCHIE-HEAVY FIGHTING.

THE ENEMY BEPULSED WITH GREAT BLAUGH. TER-CAPTURE OF MANY PRISONERS AND 22 PIECES OF ARTILLERY-GENERAL HARDEE IN REAR OF THE ENEMY-FIGHT STILL GOING ON. ATLANTA, Ga., July 22-P. M. About two o'clock this afternoon the enemy attacked our left under Gen. Stewart, with great vigor. They

were received with a galling fire from both artiflery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge. Our troops left their breastworks and charged the enemy with great gallantry, driving them from two fines of their entrenchments, it flicting immense slaush. ter, capturing a large number of prisoners and twenty. two pirces of artillery.

Among the enemy's killed is Gen. McPherson, shot three the heart; Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, and Yankee Gene al Hood. Gen. Greeham lost a leg. General Hardee having passed round the enemy's flank.

is now in his rear deing great execution. Fighting is still FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

RICHMOND, July 22. Nothing additional from the Valley since Wednesday .-It is reported we captured four gues and eight hundred prisoners in the fight at Snickers.

RICHMOND, July 21. European advices of the 6th have been received -D'Israeli had moved a resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry. Lord Malmaburg will move a similar require tion in the House of Lords.

The debate in the House of Commons was postured. after long speeches by Cobden and others. American cotton was 4 to 1d higher. Breadstulle have advanced.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 22d, 1864. Brisk artillery firing was kept up all last night, also ; The enemy brought some new and very heavy mortals

Our losses were very few from the whole night's affair.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, July 22d, 1864. The latest date by the flag of truce boat is to the 18th .-

The Examiner received the Herald at a late hour last The Herald says that the negotiations of Fersenden with the banks has proved barren of results, and the promeet

looks badly for the Treasury Department. The rumor of Grant's death is unfounded. Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling out five home dred thousand men. If not forthcoming within fifty days a draft will be enforced to supply all deficiencies. The Herald says that the proclamation has come too

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATE . Біснмомр, July 22d, 1861. The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday has nothing of in-

A telegram from Harrisburg says that Crook over oth the raiders at Spicker's Cap and deleated them, capturing three hundred wagons. The Gazetie says there is to con-

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Mississippl. Hunter has asked to be resieved from the command of the Department of Western Virginia, his troops have been transferred to Gen. Wright. Rumor says that Stanton has resigned in consequence of

a quarrel with Secretary Blair. Failing in obtaining a loan in New York, Pessenden proposes to issue interest bearing notes having three years to

Gold closed at 2674.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, July 32 European advices to the 10th instant have been received In the House of Commons on the 7th, the debate of D'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed, and a house party debate ensued. Laird severely denounced D'Israelia argument, and charged him with having garbled parliam a

Hardy indignantly replied, and said that Lafid's attack ment was calumnious. This word was objected to. I'm merston agreed it was not permissable. A terrible some ensued the whole opposition side defending the remain-After an apology from Laird the d bate proceeded. the close Mr. Hennessy, amid great cheering, reminde House that Palmerston applied the expression "cause ous" to Laird a few years ag , and the speaker then me

ment. The speakers were Osborne, Walpole, Palmers motion. Overwhelming cheering from the ministerial On the same evening in the House of Lords, Mr. 1

bury moved a resolution similar to D'laraeli's, and decome ced the foreign policy of the Government. Derby was absent from illness.

After several speeches the motion was sustained by 12 majority.

The Danish Ministry has resigned. The Confederate loan had advanced nid was good

BLACKBERRY WINE -A lady friend who has been to the blackberry districts, can produce the want comparatively slight expense. The season is now full blast, and the crop, we understand, is very large Bruise the berries thoronghly, and aid to each go of berries (which must be measured before bruist two quarts of hot water. Let this set all nigh-

strain off the juice through a cloth. To each ga + strained inice, add one and a half pounds sugar, and in a vessel loosely corked to ferment. After ferme tion, it must be corked tightly. Some persons and nowdered charcoal, tied in a cloth, to purify it. Petersburg Exp

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 19 h inst., by Rev. Renhea to Lient. REDDIN C. BABDIN, to Miss FRANCES R. DeRSON.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 6th of June, of wounds on the 12th or May, in the engagement near op C. H., Capt. EDWARD HALL ARMSTRONG. Regiment N. C. Troops, aged 23 years and 26 days.
In the fall of this noble youth is strinkingly exthe familiar saying, " Death loves a shining mars tinty generous, highminded, free will offerings in upon the altar of our country's liberty.
In the Summer of 1860 he esponsed his country' by active service in the field; and from that time tatal 12th of May, 1864, he with comracs in arms has

ever in the thickest of the fray.

Both the campaigns in Ma. yland witnessed his bearing, his exposure amidst danger and death, bufortunate escape unharmed. But after wearing an years, he was destined, in the mysterious provident God, to receive his "last furlough" amidst the disast of the 12th of May. Edward Hail Armstrong was a part

more natural to regard the true Edward Armstrong.

war," and entered into the haven of eternal peace. Let those who mourn their own temporary loss, ret